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Security Council

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S/23530
7 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries:

1. On 22 October 1991, three Iraqi soldiers constructed a trench at the south of border pillar No. 33 in the general area of Kanjancham, around the geographical coordinates of PB 102-724 on the map of Mehran.

2. On 22 October 1991, at 1600 hours, six Iraqi soldiers constructed a canal at the west of border pillar No. 15, around the geographical coordinates of QA 69-19 on the map of Chezabe. The Iraqi soldiers fired light weapons towards the marshes.

3. On 22 October 1991, an Iraqi soldier was observed at the west of border pillar No. 22/30 and the geographical coordinates of QA 30-81 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

4. On 23 October 1991, a number of Iraqi soldiers were observed reconstructing a trench around border pillar No. 46/5 in the general area of Changhahman, at the geographical coordinates of NC 479-822 on the map of Sizdeh.

5. On 23 October 1991, four Iraqi soldiers were observed patrolling around the geographical coordinates of NC 430-650 on the map of Naft-Shahr.

6. On 23 October 1991, at 0840 hours, nine Iraqi soldiers were observed moving from the Al-Shoaib border post at the geographical coordinates of QA 67-20 on the map of Chazabe towards the west of border pillar No. 15.

7. On 23 October 1991, at 1420 hours, an Iraqi command jeep was observed patrolling around the geographical coordinates of QA 19-20 on the map of Meime river.

8. On 24 October 1991, at 1645 hours, three Toyota vehicles carrying 10 armed Iraqi personnel made a stop around the geographical coordinates of ND 632-255 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

9. On 24 October 1991, at 1830 hours, Iraqi forces transferred their personnel from the geographical coordinates of NC 646-277 on the map of Kani Sheikh to Abu Gharib base at the geographical coordinates of NC 657-266 on the map of Kanisheikh.

10. On 24 October 1991, at 0805 hours, nine Iraqi soldiers were observed moving around at the geographical coordinates of QA 68-20 on the map of Chazabe, west of border pillar No. 15.

11. On 24 October 1991, at 1030 and 1720 hours, two Iraqi groups of 6 and 15 soldiers were observed reconstructing a bunker at the geographical coordinates of QA 49-47 on the map of Yabis.

12. On 25 October 1991, 15 Iraqi soldiers were observed moving around at the geographical coordinates of NE 90-42 on the map of Panjwein, south of border pillar No. 92.

13. On 25 October 1991, at 0345 hours, three Iraqi IFA vehicles carrying equipment and one carrying personnel were observed unloading at the geographical coordinates of NC 478-822 on the map of Sizdeh.

14. On 25 October 1991, at 0600 hours, a group of 20 Iraqi personnel using an IFA vehicle were stationed at the geographical coordinates of NC 682-177 on the map of Halaleh. Using binoculars, an Iraqi soldier began observation of the surrounding area.

15. On 25 October 1991, a group of six Iraqi soldiers unloaded equipment from two IFA vehicles for construction of a bunker across from Kharatha.

16. On 25 October 1991, Iraqi forces across from operational theatre of Halaleh and Kani Sheikh were replaced by new forces.

17. On 25 October 1991, 10 Iraqi soldiers were observed digging a connecting canal in Chezabe operational theatre.

18. On 26 October 1991, 12 Iraqi light and heavy vehicles were observed moving around across from Panjwein in Marivan operational theatre.

19. On 26 October 1991, a group of 20 Iraqi soldiers with brown, white and Khaki uniforms were observed patrolling an area between the geographical coordinates of NC 478-833 and the geographical coordinates of NC 509-779 on the map of Sizdeh.

20. On 26 October 1991, two Iraqi soldiers violated the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran around the geographical coordinates of NC 596-344 on the map of Kani-Sheikh and Sumar. The Iraqi soldiers who had in their possessions several mines, left the area after being warned by Iranian guards.

21. On 26 October 1991, a group of 20 Iraqi personnel got off two military vehicles and a command jeep at the geographical coordinates of ND 420-040 on the map of Khosravi. They split in two groups of 10 people armed with RPG7 and heavy automatic machine-guns and stationed in the Sebazoo border station at the geographical coordinates of ND 418-018 on the map of Khosravi.

22. On 26 October 1991, at 1800 hours, movement of Iraqi vehicles carrying personnel was observed from Nafth-Khaneh towards the Al-Nasr station at the geographical coordinates of NC 410-560 on the map of Naft-Shahr.

23. On 26 October 1991, three Iraqi soldiers infiltrated Iranian territory at the geographical coordinates of NC 455-657 on the map of Sizdeh. They entered the Iranian territory for a depth of 1,800 metres and engaged in reconnaissance activities. The infiltrators retreated to Iraq following the reaction of Iranian forces.

24. On 26 October 1991, at 1400 hours, a number of Iraqi soldiers got off an Iraqi IFA vehicle at the geographical coordinates of QA 71-20 on the map of Chazabe.

25. On 26 October 1991, at 1500 hours, a number of Iraqi forces were observed digging a canal at the geographical coordinates of QA 49-48 on the map of Yabis.

26. On 27 October 1991, at 0920 hours, a number of Iraqis in white Arabic attire were observed clearing a walkway in a mine field at the geographical coordinates of NC 509-779 on the map of Sizdeh.

27. On 27 October 1991, 10 Iraqi soldiers were observed digging a canal and repairing their position at the geographical coordinates of ND 405-065 on the map of Khosravi.

28. On 27 October 1991, a group of 70 to 90 Iraqi soldiers armed with 106 millimetre guns, heavy automatic machine-guns, and RPG7 set up six group tents on height No. 254 at the geographical coordinates of NC 375-990 and NC 385-990 on the map of Khosravi. The Iraqi forces then began repairing their positions and digging a connecting canal in the western side of the border pillar No. 15.

29. On 27 October 1991, a group of six Iraqi soldiers with armaments and living equipments were stationed around the geographical coordinates of NC 575-395 on the map of Sumar.

30. On 28 October 1991, seven armed Iraqi soldiers with binoculars were observed at the geographical coordinates of NC 734-188 on the map of Halaleh.

31. On 29 October 1991, at 1100 hours, a group of seven Iraqi soldiers stationed in Ghatiba border post infiltrated the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographical coordinates of ND 483-213 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, north of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Karim Abad and atop

the Aghdagh Heights. The Iraqi forces began repositioning themselves and occupying previously destroyed positions on Iranian territory. Following the reaction of Iranian forces, the Iraqi infiltrators retreated to their positions inside Iraq.

32. On 30 October 1991, two Iraqi soldiers crossed the border and entered 3 kilometres deep into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographical coordinates of NC 621-342 on the map of Kani-Sheikh. The Iraqi soldiers who were seen clearing mines, retreated to Iraq after Iranian reaction.

33. On 30 October 1991, Iraqi forces set up nine individual and group tents and stationed a tank at the geographical coordinates of ND 324-704 on the map of Khosravi.

34. On 30 October 1991, at 2030 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at the geographical coordinates of CD 545-436 on the map of Sumar and fired four illuminating bullets towards the Iranian positions.

35. On 31 October 1991, at 1130 hours, a group of 30 Iraqi soldiers arrived at the geographical coordinates of NC 665-253 on the map of Kani Sheikh and following a 20-minute observation of the surrounding area moved towards the geographical coordinates of NC 657-248 on the map of Kani Sheikh, from where one of them left the area riding a motorcycle.

36. On 31 October 1991, eight Iraqi soldiers were observed reconstructing a canal at the geographical coordinates of NC 708-176 on the map of Halaleh.

37. On 31 October 1991, five Iraqi soldiers reinforced Iraqi troops at their base around the geographical coordinates of NC 536-446 on the map of Sumar, Kohneh Rig Heights.

38. On 31 October 1991, a number of Iraqi forces conducted observation at the geographical coordinates of QA 305-816 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/23531
6 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's Note No. SCPC/2/92(1) of 28 January 1992, has the honour to state that the Czechoslovak authorities entrusted with the control and regulation of arms trade have, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 733 (1992), adopted necessary measures ensuring the compliance with the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

In accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 733 (1992) the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic will refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension in Somalia.

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S/23532
6 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FINLAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him, with reference to his note SCPC/2/92(1) of 28 January 1992 and Security Council resolution 733 (1992) in pursuance of which all States are requested to report to him on the measures they have instituted for meeting the decision in paragraph 5 and the requests made in paragraphs 6 and 9 of said resolution, of the following:

Export of arms and military equipment from Finland is restricted and controlled by legislative acts as explained in the note verbale dated 6 January 1992 from the Permanent Mission of Finland to the Secretary-General (subsequently published as document S/23377). In addition to the legislation already in force, the Finnish Government will issue a Decree on the enforcement of obligations arising from resolution 733 (1992). The Decree is intended to enter into force on 12 February 1992.

Finland supports all efforts to promote a process of reconciliation and political settlement in Somalia. According to her well-known principles, Finland refrains from any action which might lead to increasing tension and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Somalia.

In 1991, the region of the Horn of Africa was one of the main recipients of Finnish humanitarian assistance. Somalia alone received FIM 14.4 million, of which 5.3 million was channelled through the World Food Programme (WFP) and 9.1 million through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In 1992, Finland has so far contributed FIM 6 million to the ICRC Programme in Somalia.

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S/23533
6 February 1992

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 4 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his Note No. SCPC/2/92(1) dated 28 January 1992 regarding Security Council resolution 733 (1992) adopted on 23 January 1992.

Government of India have conveyed that all concerned authorities have been instructed to ensure that no weapons or military equipment supplies to Somalia should be effected in accordance with paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 733 (1992).

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S/23534
7 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991 and 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992,

Noting the further Report of the Secretary-General of 5 February 1992 (S/23513) submitted pursuant to resolution 721 (1991) and welcoming his report that the cease-fire has been generally observed thus removing one of the obstacles to the deployment of a peace-keeping operation,

Taking note that the letter of President Franjo Tudjman of 6 February 1992, in which he accepts fully and unconditionally the Secretary-General's concept and plan which defines the conditions and areas where the United Nations force would be deployed, removes a further obstacle in that respect,

Further noting that the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, will facilitate the task of the Conference on Yugoslavia in reaching a political settlement,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing concern at the indications that the arms embargo established by the Security Council in resolution 713 (1991) is not being fully observed, as noted in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/23513),

1. Reaffirms its approval set out in resolution 724 (1991) of the United Nations peace-keeping plan contained in the Report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 (S/23280);

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2. Welcomes the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his personal envoy to remove the remaining obstacle in the way of the deployment of a peace-keeping operation;

3. Approves the Secretary-General's proposal to increase the authorized strength of the military liaison mission to a total of 75 officers;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to expedite his preparations for a United Nations peace-keeping operation so as to be prepared to deploy immediately after the Security Council decides to do so;

5. Expresses its concern that the United Nations peace-keeping plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 (S/23280) has not yet been fully and unconditionally accepted by all in Yugoslavia on whose cooperation its success depends;

6. Calls upon all States to continue to take all appropriate steps to ensure that the Yugoslav parties implement their unqualified acceptance of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, fulfil their commitments in good faith and cooperate fully with the Secretary-General;

7. Calls upon the Yugoslav parties to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia in its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and reaffirms that the United Nations peace-keeping plan and its implementation is in no way intended to prejudge the terms of a political settlement;

8. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), including reporting any information brought to their attention concerning violations of the embargo;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

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S/23535
6 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/8/92(1) of 28 January 1992 concerning the measures instituted by the Jordanian Government in implementation of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) on the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia, has the honour to inform him that the Jordanian Government is complying strictly with the above-mentioned Security Council resolution and all other resolutions on the situation in Yugoslavia, and wishes to state that Jordan does not manufacture weapons and undertakes not to authorize the export or delivery of weapons or military equipment to Yugoslavia.

The Permanent Mission takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

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6 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/2/92(1) of 28 January 1992 concerning the measures instituted by the Jordanian Government in implementation of Security Council resolution 733 (1992) concerning the embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia, has the honour to inform him that the Jordanian Government complies strictly with all Security Council resolutions, including the above-mentioned resolution, and wishes to state that Jordan does not manufacture weapons and undertakes to export neither weapons nor military equipment to Somalia.

In this connection, the Jordanian Government wishes also to express its unreserved support for the efforts made by the United Nations to achieve a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Somalia, and hopes that an end will thus be put to the conflict and the bloodshed in that fraternal country.

The Permanent Mission of Jordan takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

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S/23537
6 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/2/92 (1) of 28 January 1992, has the honour to provide the following information on the measures taken by the Italian Government pursuant to paragraphs 5, 6 and 9 of Security Council resolution 733 (1992) on the item entitled "Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23445)".

Paragraph 5

Italy has immediately and automatically applied, in pursuance of its law No. 185/90 on the exports, imports and transfers of armament matériel, the general and complete embargo decided by the Security Council on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

Article 1 of the above-mentioned law in fact stipulates that any embargo decided by the United Nations should imply the Italian banning of exports, transfers and imports of armaments listed in article 2 of the same law, which comprises all conventional, as well as nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and missile materials.

The Interministerial Committee presided over by the Prime Minister, which is the highest body administering export licences, in its decision of 12 December 1991, has clearly stated that the military embargoes imposed by the United Nations, such as the one on Somalia, are directly and immediately applicable in Italy.

In view of the civil war in Somalia, no Italian authorization for the transfer of armaments to the said country has been granted as from 1 March 1991.

Paragraph 6

Italy expresses its full support to the call of the Security Council on all States to refrain from any action that might contribute to existing tension in the area or might delay a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Paragraph 9

Italy is already providing assistance to the Somalia refugees in Ethiopia and Kenya and, to this end, it has recently allocated 2.5 billion Italian lire (approximately US$ 2 million). The Italian Government, however, regards as a necessary prerequisite for the delivery of further assistance directly to people affected in Somalia the improvement of the security situation, particularly in Mogadishu, where public order needs to be urgently restored and, thereafter, properly maintained. Italy, while following with interest and favouring the most recent initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General, hopes to be kept timely informed about new measures that the United Nations may adopt in favour of those populations.

In this connection, the Italian Government reiterates its readiness to contribute to any initiative aimed at normalizing the internal situation, as well as promoting dialogue among the various components of the Somali society.

In this respect, it appears proper to mention that an Italian non-governmental organization (International Committee for the Development of Human Populations) continues to operate in Mogadishu, in order to implement a humanitarian programme funded by Italy.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in response to his note SCPC/2/92(1) of 28 January 1992 concerning the implementation of paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 733 (1992) on the situation in Somalia, has the honour to transmit to him the following reply from Morocco.

By virtue of its traditional policy of non-interference in the affairs of others, Morocco has always refrained from delivering weapons or military equipment to any party whatsoever.

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6 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to the Secretary-General's note of 29 January 1992, the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General the measures undertaken by Denmark to implement Security Council resolution 733 (1992).

Denmark issued a Royal Decree which came into force on 27 January 1992 in order to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 5 of resolution 733 (1992) to implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

As regards the call in paragraph 9 of resolution 733 (1992) to contribute to the efforts of humanitarian assistance to the population in Somalia, Denmark in 1991 made a considerable contribution to humanitarian efforts in the Horn of Africa. The majority of this assistance was channelled through United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Due to the great difficulties in distributing the assistance, the contributions through private Danish organizations to the efforts of humanitarian assistance to the population in Somalia came to a total of only 850,000 Danish kroner.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HUNGARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Hungary to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the note dated 28 January 1992 of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, has the honour to convey the following information regarding the measures undertaken by the Government of the Republic of Hungary to implement Security Council resolution 733 (1992) and, in particular, to meet the obligations stipulated in its paragraph 5 concerning a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

National legislation in force in the Republic of Hungary specifically prohibits any sale or delivery of weapons and military equipment from the Republic of Hungary to countries where armed conflicts take place, or such conflicts may be expected to occur or to countries regarding which the Security Council of the United Nations has called upon the parties to settle their dispute by peaceful means of negotiations, or to countries regarding which the Security Council has decided on an arms embargo (government decree 48/1991).

Violations of the relevant legal provisions are punishable to the full extent of the law.

It follows from the foregoing that the Government of the Republic of Hungary strictly abides by Security Council resolution 733 (1992), under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, on the immediate implementation of a general and complete embargo on all deliveries on weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

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6 February 1992
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ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/2/92 (1) of 28 January 1992, has the honour to inform him that the Russian Federation is not delivering weapons and military equipment to Somalia. All forms of military and technical cooperation which formerly took place between the USSR and that country were halted in 1977.

Russia supports the provisions of Security Council resolution 733 (1992) on the immediate implementation of an embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

The Secretary-General
United Nations
New York

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6 February 1992

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

With reference to the Secretary-General's note of 28 January 1992, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General those measures undertaken by the United Kingdom to implement Security Council resolution 733 (1992).

The United Kingdom authorities are committed to monitoring the embargo closely and ensuring its effective enforcement for as long as it remains in operation. On 24 January 1992 all Department of Trade and Industry Export Licences for all arms and military equipment destined for Somalia issued under the Export of Goods (Control) Order were revoked, and no further such licences will be issued. The United Kingdom Customs and Excise authorities are taking action to prevent the export of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

The United Kingdom authorities have taken steps to publicize resolution 733 (1992) and have urged Somali factions to comply with its terms. They are very conscious of the need to avoid any action which might increase tension in Somalia or delay a peaceful, negotiated outcome to the conflict.

The United Kingdom authorities have contributed humanitarian aid totalling £8 million to Somalia since the beginning of 1991. This figure includes a recent grant of £2.2 million for 7,000 tons of food aid for delivery by the International Committee of the Red Cross as soon as security conditions permit. The United Kingdom authorities expect to make further assistance available when they have examined the Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA) appeal.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations presents her compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to convey the following message from His Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, the Foreign Minister of Brunei Darussalam, to the Secretary-General in response to the latter's telex of 24 January 1992 concerning resolution 733 (1992) which was adopted unanimously by the Security Council on 23 January 1992.

"Thank you for your telex of 24 January 1992 concerning resolution 733 (1992) which was adopted unanimously by the Security Council on 23 January 1992.

"I take note of the resolution and wish to inform you that Brunei Darussalam has no military contact with Somalia. We support the various efforts of the United Nations Security Council in establishing peace and stability in Somalia, as outlined in the aforesaid resolution."

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SINGAPORE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Singapore to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and in compliance with Security Council resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 on Somalia, has the honou to inform the Secretary-General that the Republic of Singapore has taken the necessary administrative measures to enforce the provisions of existing legislation to implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia with effect from 1 February 1992. The legislation in question are the Arms and Explosives Act, which prohibits, inter alia, the export of all weapons/arms without the approval of the Government and the Import Certificate and Delivery Verification Order (ICDV) which covers, inter alia, the re-export of items which have both military and civilian use. The embargo will remain in force until the Security Council decides otherwise.

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7 February 1992

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MYANMAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and with reference to the latter's note dated 28 January 1992, has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Union of Myanmar has instituted all necessary measures to meet its obligations under paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 733 (1992).

The Permanent Representative has the honour further to state that the Government of the Union of Myanmar will strictly abide by the terms of paragraph 6 of the resolution.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to his note of 28 January has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following.

The Netherlands Government does not need to adopt specific legislative measures for the implementation of the United Nations arms embargo against Somalia, as exports of military goods and equipment are subject to export control under Netherlands law as it is and therefore require an export licence. One of the criteria to withhold an export licence is the country of destination being an "area of tension" for several years. Consequently, there have been no exports of weapons and military equipment during these last years to Somalia. It goes without saying, now that a Security Council arms embargo is in place, that this policy will be continued.

Furthermore, the Netherlands has contributed an amount of approximately 5.4 million Dutch guilders to the efforts of humanitarian assistance to the population in Somalia through Doctors without Borders, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1991.

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S/23547
7 February 1992

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3050th meeting of the Security Council, held on 7 February 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

"I am pleased, on behalf of the members of the Council, to extend our congratulations to Turkmenistan on the occasion of the Council's recommendation that Turkmenistan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

"All the members of the Council are confident that Turkmenistan will make a significant contribution to the work of our organization. We note with great satisfaction Turkmenistan's commitment to uphold and fulfil the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

"I would also like to extend to Turkmenistan the warmest greetings of members of the Council."

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S/23548
7 February 1992

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Portugal presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the latter's note SCPC/2/92(1) dated 28 January 1992, has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General those measures undertaken by Portugal to implement Security Council resolution 733 (1992):

(a) Portugal will fully comply with the present resolution, as it did in the case of previous arms embargoes imposed by the United Nations.

(b) The text of the resolution was circulated among the competent Public Administration departments (Ministry of Finance - Customs General Directorate; Ministry of Defence - General Directorate for Armament, and Ministry of Commerce and Tourism - General Directorate for Foreign Trade), in order to prevent issuance of any licences for the export of the above-mentioned goods to Somalia.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/2/92(1) of 28 January requesting States to report by 6 February on measures taken in implementation of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 733 (adopted 23 January 1992) regarding a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

Under existing legislation controlling the export of military and strategic goods, New Zealand is able to ensure that such items are not exported from New Zealand to Somalia. Consideration is currently being given to whether more comprehensive legislation may be appropriate in respect of the arms embargo.

In terms of humanitarian assistance, the New Zealand Government last year contributed $NZ 200,000 to the Save the Children Fund for use in the Horn of Africa and is currently looking at the possibility of providing further assistance this year.

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7 February 1992
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NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CHILE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991), imposing a general and complete embargo on deliveries of weapons and military equipment to the Republic of Yugoslavia and establishing the obligations of Member States in that respect.

In this connection, the Permanent Mission wishes to supplement its note No. 177/91 of 30 December 1991, which transcribed Supreme Decree No. 1289, published in the Official Journal on 21 December 1991, by providing information on the further measures taken by the Government of Chile for the full implementation of the obligations provided for in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991).

In this respect, the Ministry of National Defence has taken all relevant measures to prevent any export or diversion of exports of weapons to the Republic of Yugoslavia. Among these measures, an Advisory Committee to the Ministry of National Defence has been established under Supreme Decree No. 80 of the Ministry of National Defence. This Advisory Committee comprises the Under-Secretaries for Foreign Affairs, War, the Navy and the Air Force, the Deputy Chief of General Staff of National Defence and the Director of National Mobilization.

The purpose of this Advisory Committee is to ensure that, in each request for the export of weapons and military equipment, the international commitments of the Republic of Chile are fully discharged.

Prior to that, the Ministry of National Defence had arranged for an export shipment of military equipment to the Socialist Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka on the express condition that it would be shipped to the Army General Staff of that country. Nevertheless, the cargo was diverted to an unauthorized destination and discovered in the airport at Budapest, Hungary.

Given the illegal change in destination of this export shipment, the Ministry of National Defence cancelled the authorization that had been issued and immediately notified the courts.

Likewise, orders have been given for the conduct of all the investigations provided for by law with a view to determining responsibility for and imposing penalties on those found guilty of the crimes under investigation. Moreover, the Government of Chile has requested and obtained the cooperation of the Government of the Republic of Hungary in preventing re-export of the consignment discovered at Budapest and its assistance in the investigations that have been initiated.

The Government of Chile has made use of all the channels and authorities provided for under the legislation in force. These actions have led to the holding of an administrative inquiry and to the bringing of a case before the ordinary courts and another case before the military courts. The State Defence Council has been actively involved in all the foregoing activities.

Likewise, the Minister of National Defence requested the Supreme Court to designate an Examining Minister for the case. This is the highest authority provide for under Chilean legislation for the conduct of a judicial investigation.

It should be pointed out that, as an initial result of the investigation by the Minister designated, seven persons involved have been arrested in Chile.

The Government of Chile, intent on discharging its international obligations fully, will continue employing all its powers to ensure that the facts are fully ascertained, and will impose on those responsible the maximum penalty provided for by law for the offences in question. A full investigation of the facts is under way, and once it is concluded the Secretariat will be informed of the results.

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7 February 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 6 February 1992 from Mr. Kim Yong Nam, Vice-Premier of Administration Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with reference to your note No. SCPC/2/92 (1) dated 28 January 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its enclosure circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the Vice-Premier of Administration Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 28 January, concerning the Security Council resolution 733.

In this regard, I wish to inform you that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses great concern over the situation in Somalia and has not supplied any weapons or military equipment to Somalia.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea adheres to a position that the disputes of Somalia should be settled peacefully in conformity with the interests of Somali people through dialogues and negotiations between the parties concerned of disputes.

Convinced that the Security Council resolution 733 will be helpful in settling the Somali disputes peacefully, I assure you that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will implement faithfully the related Security Council resolution in the future, too.

I avail myself of this opportunity to wish you successes in your responsible work for the international peace and security.

KIM Yong Nam
Vice-Premier of Administration Council
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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S/23552
7 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Letter dated 6 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. On 28/29 January 1992, 22 sorties were flown by 11 formations at speeds of 600-700 km/h and at altitudes of 2,000-6,000 metres. The operations centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Arbil, Zakho, Tall Afar, Dukan, Rawanduz, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

2. On 29/30 January 1992, 25 sorties were flown by 11 two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 3,000-5,000 metres. The operations centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Arbil, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah.

3. On 30/31 January 1992, 25 sorties were flown by 11 two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at a speed of 750 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-10,000 metres. The operations centred on Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Rawanduz, Sinjar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

4. On 31 January/1 February 1992, 21 sorties were flown by 10 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds between 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-6,500 metres. The operations centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Arbil, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Dukan.

5. On 3/4 February 1992, 22 sorties were flown by 10 two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 600-800 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-6,000 metres. The operations centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Arbil, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Sinjar.

6. On 4/5 February 1992, 10 sorties were flown by five formations at speeds of 650-900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-7,000 metres. The operations centred on Mosul, Arbil, Rawanduz, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Dohuk.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/23553
7 February 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Letter dated 7 February 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform you of further Iranian violations of the terms of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran:

1. At 1910 hours on 22 January 1992, an Iranian aircraft coming from within Iranian territory overflew the Iraqi border posts at Darraji, Mohammed Kassim and Al-Hassan al-Askari situated in the central sector of the area of separation, then returned towards Mehran and Iranian territory.

2. At 1020 hours on 25 January 1992, a vessel coming from within Iranian territory approached the international border and opened fire with light weapons on the Iraqi positions at coordinates 513793, in the southern sector inside Iraqi territory.

3. At 1100 hours on 26 January 1992, a military vehicle (Land Cruiser) carrying eight Iranian soldiers, including an officer, armed with Kalashnikovs, was spotted near the Zayd post inside Iraqi territory, at coordinates 905095 in the southern sector. They proceeded to observe the Iraqi positions through binoculars and fired 10 shots in their direction before returning to the Iranian lines.

4. At 1035 hours on 27 January 1992, a military vehicle (Land Cruiser) coming from inside Iranian territory and carrying five armed Iranian soldiers was spotted at coordinates 902019 in the southern sector, inside Iraqi territory. The soldiers got out of the vehicle and one of them fired five shots in the direction of the Iraqi positions.

5. At 2130 hours on 27 January 1992 the Iranian side fired eight shots with a Kalashnikov assault rifle in the direction of Iraqi units stationed inside Iraqi territory, at coordinates 904095.

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6. At 1530 hours on 30 January 1992, an Iranian military towing vehicle carrying three armed soldiers was spotted heading towards the Iranian position facing the Iraqi positions at coordinates 902019 in the southern sector, in the area of separation.

7. At 2230 hours on 31 January 1992, an Iranian helicopter coming from within Iranian territory landed at coordinates 457666, to the east of Naft Khaneh. Two Iranian soldiers boarded it and it flew back inside Iranian territory.

8. At 1200 hours on 1 February 1992, an Iranian transport plane coming from within Iranian territory crossed the international boundary in the central sector over a distance of 2 kilometres.

9. At 1100 hours on 2 February 1992, the Iranian side fired an 81-millimetre mortar shell at the Mohammed Kassim border post; the shell fell at coordinates 055673, inside Iraqi territory, in the central sector.

10. At 1630 hours on 2 February 1992, four Iranian soldiers approached Iraqi units deployed at coordinates 903910 in the area of separation in the southern sector. They were trying to determine Iraqi strength and positions as well as the existence of any artillery support.

11. At 0900 hours on 3 February 1992, the Iranian side emplaced a PKC machine-gun to the north of the Iranian position at coordinates 907785 and an RPG-7 rocket to the south of the same position, in the area of separation in the southern sector.

12. At 0950 hours on 3 February 1992, the Iranians again hoisted an Iranian flag at coordinates 904135, in the area of separation in the southern sector.

13. At 1000 hours on 4 February 1992, an Iranian Chinook-type aircraft, black in colour, coming from inside Iranian territory, was spotted flying over coordinates 9630772 (Chalamjah) at medium speed and at an altitude of 1,000 metres. It then flew north of Mohammarah, inside Iranian territory.

These new incidents, in addition to the repeated violations by Iran of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries, once again confirm the Iranian Government's persistence in infringing Iraq's sovereignty and security and its lack of interest in a genuine peace between the two nations. My Government holds the Iranian Government responsible for the harm done to Iraq by these violations.

In bringing Iran's violations of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran to your attention, I request that you take the measures provided for in the Charter of the United Nations to put an end to them and prevent their recurrence so that peace and security may be preserved in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative